

Curry Ribbon

CHAPTER 1

CURRY

ACHIEVEMENT



Cadet Airman

Chapter Goals	Recognize	Understand	Master
Introduction			
Duties and Responsibilities			X
Self-Paced Reading & Tutoring Teaching Techniques		X	
Introducing Followership		X	
Self-Management			X
CAP Missions	X		
Chain of Command			X
Customs and Courtesies			X
Grooming Standards			X
Cadet Uniforms			X
Drill and Ceremonies			X

RECOGNIZE: Recall *with* some prompting. You will be tested on *some* of this material.

UNDERSTAND: Recall *without* prompting. You will be tested on *all* of this material.

MASTER: Understand and demonstrate at all times.

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, you will learn about “following,” which is one of the basic principles of leadership. You will learn that self-management skills, such as good study and reading habits, are very important for achieving your CAP goals. We will discuss, in more detail, the basic missions of CAP, the elements of chain of command, and introduce you to saluting and basic drill movements. We will show you how to wear the uniform properly and how to look good in it. To complete this achievement successfully, you will pass a written test and drill evaluation.

Now quickly glance through the rest of this chapter to preview what is going to be required of you over the next couple of months. Then review the program requirements on the last page of the chapter with your flight sergeant or training officer to plan out a schedule for completion. By planning ahead, you can schedule around the times you will be busy for tests at school, special events, and family plans.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As a Cadet Basic new to CAP, you will have few duties and responsibilities. The few that you have will be associated with your position as an *element member*. An element is a part of a flight formation in drill and other formations. As an element member, you will be responsible for: learning basic drill movements, how to report properly and how to fall in properly to a unit formation. To become



Fig 1-1 General John F. Curry

an effective member of a team you must get to know the members of your unit.

Keep alert, observe and keep an open mind for tips on how to do better; these are some of your responsibilities. As you progress to the grade of *cadet airman*, you will be expected to remain proficient in these duties and responsibilities. They are the foundation as you work toward completion of the following achievements.

SELF-PACED READING & TUTORING TEACHING TECHNIQUES

You will use this method throughout the Aerospace Education and Leadership portions of the cadet program. Your aerospace education textbook and this leadership manual are in pre-packaged units of instruction called chapters and sections. This helps you cover the material at your own pace, review areas that are interesting or hard to learn, and ask questions. Your responsibility is to study the material, think, ask questions, listen and find ways to improve.

The other half of self-paced learning is tutoring. The tutor is very familiar with the material you are studying. It is your responsibility to read the material and ask questions about it, not the tutor's. The tutor is to respond to your questions, not make them up. Also, the tutor must know the material thoroughly and be skillful in correcting learning difficulties—that is, to make sure that you understand the primary points we are presenting. When you get promoted to a new leadership position, you may tutor your replacement.

INTRODUCING FOLLOWERSHIP

Followership is reaching a specific goal while exercising respect for authority, a positive attitude, integrity and self-discipline. As you progress through the first 3 chapters, you will be a follower. It means you must actively look at what is going on around you, learn the reason why you are told to do certain things, and listen well. However, as you progress through the various chapters, you will have opportunities to learn the skills of leadership. Remember, all leaders are followers. Even the President of the United States has to follow the Constitution and has to answer to the people of the country and their representatives.

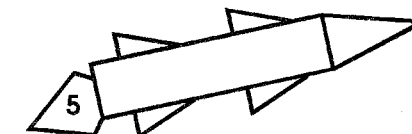
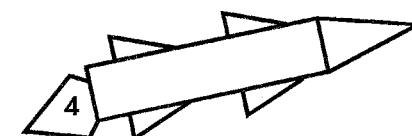
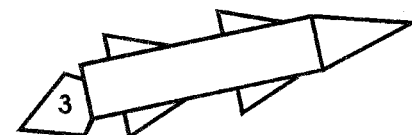
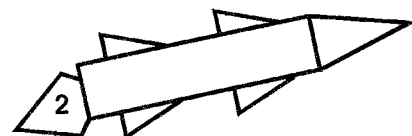
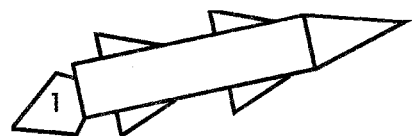
Respect for Authority

By signing your membership application and taking the cadet oath, you are giving your word to follow. You have to obey regulations of the Civil Air Patrol and the legitimate orders given to you by those appointed to positions of authority above you. Please realize there must be people to assure essential things are done correctly. Anyone trying to force their authority on others is abusing their authority.

The more successful students try to teach themselves, formulate questions, and ask their teachers. This text is designed to support this approach. Especially when subjects are new to you, ask the more advanced cadets for assistance to better understand and appreciate what is being taught. Please do not feel foolish because you need to ask questions. Ask away!

The difference between memorizing and understanding is revealed in your ability to apply or utilize information.

FILL IN THE FIVE ASPECTS OF FOLLOWERSHIP INTRODUCED IN THIS SECTION.



People who abuse their authority may be dismissed from CAP.

Attitude

How can a cadet develop a proper attitude toward Civil Air Patrol, its requirements and procedures? We think the key to a good attitude lies in understanding. A cadet must try to understand the reason behind CAP's activities and requirements. For example, a cadet who thinks saluting, keeping a good military appearance, and drilling are harassments will have a negative attitude. A thoughtful cadet understands that these are necessary steps in military training that have been thought out and tested over many centuries. They endure because they work! If you show you are serious about having a positive attitude, you will be successful in Civil Air Patrol.

Integrity

Integrity is the strict adherence to a code of conduct. One word, "honor," helps sum up integrity of character. It is a fine sense of ethics, justice, and rightness with readiness to apply it to your own conduct first. Integrity includes trustworthiness and dependability in doing any task expected of you, no matter how trivial the task or how casually you agree to accept it. If a subordinate asks you at a social gathering to help him with a problem and you tell him that you will work on it tomorrow, it means you will do exactly that!

When you have integrity, your conscience and character insist you treat others as well as you treat yourself—with respect. This is how you gain unshakable self-respect, resolution, and both moral and physical courage. Integrity empowers you to do the right thing even though it may be very hard to do it. It also empowers you to be *selfless* instead of *selfish*.

People constantly look for leaders who have moral soundness, honor, trustworthiness, dependability, honesty, loyalty, and physical and mental courage. When you show integrity you are consistent and constant. People know what to expect from you. Honor, moral soundness, and courage allow you to uphold those principles and to do things without holding back. Honesty, trustworthiness, dependability, and loyalty are characteristics that are expected and required of leaders and followers.

Self-discipline

Self-discipline means that you do a task because you see that it needs to be done, not because you are told to do it. You show self-discipline when you complete necessary tasks even when they are unpleasant. Chapter 6 discusses other types of discipline, what they are, why they are important and how they relate to leadership.

Listening

As a follower or a leader, listening is a must. It helps you understand what others mean when they are trying to help you; this is called feedback. Because of *outside* noises, active listening is hard because of *internal* barriers: we think about the speaker instead of the message; we think we already know the solution before the speaker states it. Here are some DO's for good listening:

DO keep an open mind. Do not allow your personal ideas to interfere with accepting new ideas which may prove better. Tune out your own ideas. You are not open-minded to the speaker's ideas if

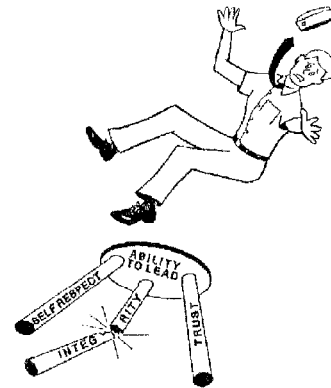


Fig 1-2 Without integrity your ability to lead falls.

Integrity is CRITICAL in your relationship first with YOURself, then with others. It is a MUST for leaders.

The key is that self-discipline is internally, not externally motivated.

Know what good listening skills are. Then apply them.

Listening is a critical skill for everyone. Without it you can only fail. Even deaf people "listen" through signing.

your head is full of your own ideas. Open-mindedness requires humility, and tests how well you can listen actively.

DO listen to understand, not to argue or challenge. If you try to argue, thinking you know everything without separately trying to understand, often you will find you never understood the idea in the first place. Argue, challenge, or doubt the material *after* you have heard the whole story.

DO listen to *what* the speaker says not *how well* the speaker says it. Remember, the speaker may have a great idea but may not express it well. Listen for the idea—what the person is really trying to say—not just the words.

DO take notes with care. Taking notes flatter the speaker if you take only a few good ones. But if you take too many notes, you are focusing too much on the notes and too little on listening.

DO make and (usually) hold eye contact. Let the speaker know you care about what is being said. If the speaker prefers not to hold eye contact, act as though you're waiting patiently.

DO keep your feelings positive. If you do not trust the speaker, your face will show it. If you control your negative feelings toward the subject (or the speaker) and strain to accept what you hear, you will have an open mind, and may actually change your mind!

DO listen to new ideas and when you pass them on, give credit to the source. No one stands taller than those who show the good sense to recognize the value of new ideas and honestly give credit to their sources.

Listening is the key to learning. Without it you must learn the hard way, alone, missing the help of knowledgeable persons. Remember, it is natural not to listen. It takes self-control to listen.

There is a difference between listening and MERELY hearing.

The systems approach to listening is: Input data before you edit or process it. Doing one thing well is more efficient than splitting your efforts.



SELF-MANAGEMENT

Every level of command needs management. This includes your squadron commander down to you, the beginner—the follower. Your management duties are to manage yourself. Manage your resources—your time, your energy, your time with your family, adequate sleep, proper nutrition, and so on. As you progress through this program, you will learn to manage larger groups of people and activities. An example of self-management is organizing your time so you can attend your meetings. This may include “hard choices” of not participating with other groups. Self-management also means advising your supervisor ahead of time that you cannot attend a squadron function. Another example is wearing your uniform properly and meeting CAP grooming standards. This shows you know how to take care of your uniform without having to depend on someone else to constantly correct you.

Study Habits

Leaders are always learning, in and out of the classroom. It may not be obvious, but good study habits affect your success with learning new things, like flying! A disciplined approach to studying means finding the right time and the right surroundings so you can learn more in a shorter time. Here are some guidelines that have proven successful whether preparing for an exam or learning just for the fun of it!

LIST DESIRABLE STUDY HABITS AND DEFINE THE THREE-STEP APPROACH TO READING.

- Decide when to study and set aside a certain number of hours a day or a week to do it.
- Choose a quiet place so you will not be interrupted.
- Have good lighting.
- Find a comfortable, well-ventilated place to work.
- Make sure you have all the tools you need (pencil, paper, note cards, calculator) before you start.
- Give your undivided attention to the subject and shut out distractions.
- Survey the material you are going to read by scanning the paragraph headings and major topics.
- To better understand the material you are about to read, ask yourself questions about it first. Answer these questions as you read.
- If you are allowed to write in your book, underline or highlight important ideas; otherwise outline the material.
- Complete all the material.
- Answer any review questions provided in the text.
- Reread to clear up any misunderstandings.
- Take a 5 minute break each hour, doing something as different from reading as you can, such as physical exercise.
- Review consistently and periodically.

Self-management is an extension of self-discipline. Self-management is plotting your course; Self-discipline is staying on it.

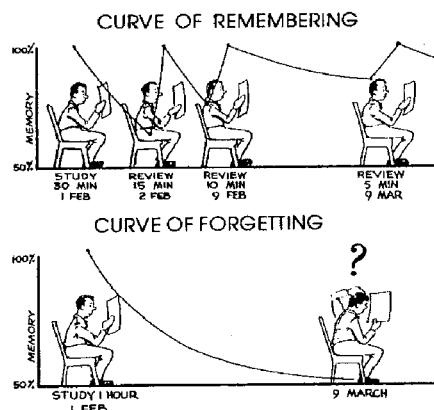


Figure 1-3 Remembering Curve.

Reading Skills

Comprehension is the most important thing about reading. Reading is the companion tool to listening for effective learning. Skilled readers use a three-step approach to improve their reading comprehension:

Identification. This will help you see the author's ideas and why they were organized the way they were. To do this, shorten the theme of the section into a single sentence or short paragraph. When you finish the chapter, analyze its major parts and divisions. Use the objectives in the Chapter Goal at the beginning of each chapter to help you. Remember, with this step, ask, "What am I reading?"

Interpretation. Think of yourself as the author. Search for the author's meaning by recognizing the author's major ideas and supporting points. Find key sentences, or key paragraphs that support the chapter's main ideas. One way to find supporting facts is to recognize that a paragraph is a cluster of sentences around a central idea. Remember, with this step, ask, "What does it mean?"

Evaluation. Decide if you understand the main points in the chapter. When you have finished these three steps, your critical reading is done! Remember, with this step, ask, "What is the importance?"

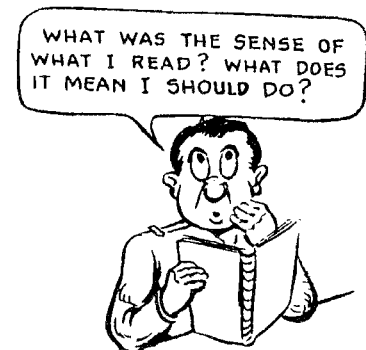
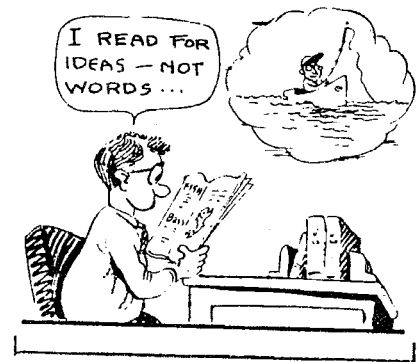


Fig 1-4 Review More, Remember More!

CAP MISSIONS

As you recall, CAP has three equally important missions: Aerospace Education, The Cadet Program and Emergency Services.

Aerospace Education

The objective of the aerospace education mission is to promote an understanding and appreciation of the impact of aviation and aerospace in our everyday lives.

Internal Aerospace Education. Internal Aerospace Education Programs within CAP are aerospace education programs for both seniors and cadets.

External Aerospace Education. The external aerospace education program provides education for non-CAP individuals through teacher workshops, primary and high school programs, and public information. Each year CAP sponsors workshops for interested educators and teachers, providing them with basic aerospace knowledge and methods that they can apply in their own classrooms. We also have learning materials available for teachers to use.

Cadet Program

The CAP Cadet Program was derived from ground school and military drill. Since 1941 the Cadet Program has evolved, but the fundamental principles such as integrity have remained intact. Many cadets have gone on to become leaders in the Air Force, other branches of the military, and in civilian life. This manual covers the cadet program in detail. As you advance in grade, you will understand more clearly this important CAP mission.

DEFINE THE THREE MISSIONS OF CIVIL AIR PATROL.

Emergency Services

Our Emergency Services mission covers such areas as Search and Rescue, Civil Defense, Disaster Relief and Life Support Activities, and Emergency Communications.

Search and rescue operations. The Air Force authorizes "search and rescue" (SAR) missions. CAP personnel actually fly 4 out of every 5 air search hours directed by the Air Force, saving this country millions of dollars annually. CAP ground search teams work with state and local officials responsible for locating missing persons and aircraft.

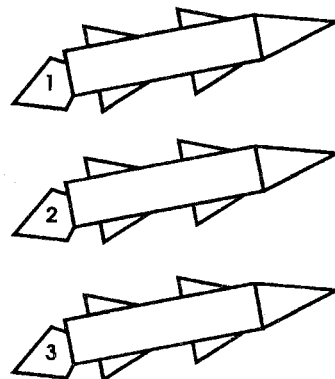
SAR missions use specially trained people so the mission is done quickly and successfully. Heading these missions are CAP "mission coordinators" qualified in emergency services and appointed by their Wing Commander. There are usually several trained units in each wing on call. Qualified cadets participate in emergency services missions as radio operators, ground team members, administrative personnel, and traffic controllers.

Civil Defense. CAP's Civil Defense activities are similar to its SAR missions, except that mission coordinators work directly with state Civil Defense officials. There is greater emphasis on radiological monitoring, damage assessment and emergency communications.

Disaster Relief. State and local emergency agencies often ask for help after natural disasters. Seniors and cadets operate communications equipment, help locate victims and clear debris. Pilots may evacuate the injured, transport medical supplies, and fly officials to and from affected areas.

CAP's Help with Other Agencies. The Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other agencies frequently ask CAP to transport medical technicians, life-saving medicines, and vital human transplant organs. They often rely on CAP to provide airlift and communications for their disaster relief operations. We also help the US Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Auxiliary by performing "sundown patrols," looking for boaters in need of assistance.

FILL IN THE THREE CAP MISSIONS.



CHAIN OF COMMAND

In every CAP unit there is a chain of command. By definition, it is the order of authority. From the unit commander down to individual members, it describes specific functions and levels of responsibility. As you progress in rank, you will get more responsibility and authority. On the next page is an organizational chart which shows the National level at the top. It is continued down to the squadron, the key unit within CAP, and finally to you.

Beyond the job titles in the formal organizational boxes, commanders often assign additional duties. These may include such staff officer duties as Activities, Test Control, and Recruiting that appear in larger squadrons.

You should know the names of all the important people serving in your unit. This includes most members whose duty title is in the unit organizational chart. Also, learn the names of local, wing, region and national commanders and officers who serve in special positions.

Define CHAIN OF COMMAND and prepare an organizational chart for your unit. Fill in the names of the key people of your wing, group, and unit on the chart on the next page.

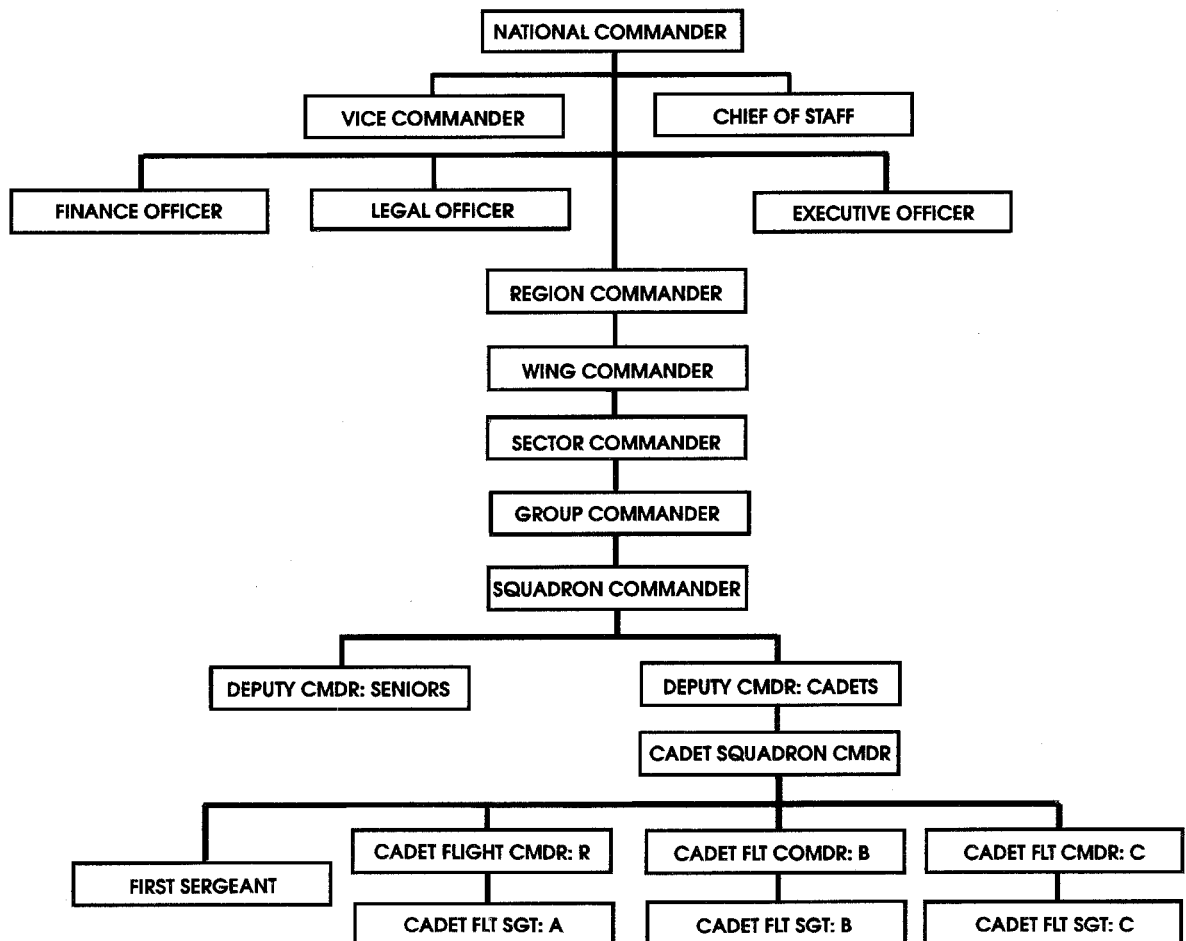


Figure 1-5

CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES

Courtesy is simple politeness, civility, respect, and personal recognition of the rights of others. So if you are courteous to your friends at home and at school, it will come naturally to you in CAP. Individuals in CAP need to work together because cooperation is essential to accomplish mission objectives. Courtesy is vitally important in promoting coordination and in developing esprit de corps. Since you wear an Air Force style uniform, you are expected to learn and practice the customs and courtesies that go with it. Military courtesy is simply the extension to the military sphere of the ordinary courtesies that enrich and enhance everyday lives. Customs are those things which should be done; taboos are those things which should not be done. Customs that evolve, live and endure represent reasonable, consistent and universally accepted practices that make life more pleasant and facilitate order and excellence. Your unit commander and training officer will tell you more about saluting, use of titles, and other customs and courtesies.

Addressing someone by their correct title is a custom used in an important act of courtesy. Acts of courtesy and civility are NOT marks of inferiority or servility. Rather they are indications that an individual appreciates the position and rights of another. That is why it is important to observe these rules of courtesy whenever addressing seniors and subordinates.

The term "grade" and "rank" often are confused. Grade is a major step in the promotion structure or program while rank is grade adjusted for time. "Captain" or "major" are examples of grade; several individuals can have the same grade. Rank normally shows seniority; no two persons in a grade have the same rank - one is always senior to the other.

You may already use the terms *sir* or *ma'am* when you speak to persons you respect. In the military services, subordinates have traditionally addressed officers as "sir" or "ma'am." As a CAP cadet, you are expected to address your cadet officers as *sir* or *ma'am*, especially at meetings and other formal military-style occasions. Always do the same to your senior officers and officers of all of the military services.

Reporting. Your future in Civil Air Patrol depends partly upon the impression you make on other people. The way you report to an officer will create an impression. When the impression is good, it will be because you reported properly and showed good military bearing. Bearing is how you move, or carry yourself. Military bearing should always be smooth, graceful and proud.

Entrance. When reporting to an officer indoors, remove your hat. If you are on guard duty, leave your hat on. Make any adjustments to your uniform you may find necessary before you enter (such as lint, gig line, shoes, necktie, ribbons and pin-on insignia). Knock on the door once firmly. Make it loud enough to be heard in an average-sized room. If there is no answer within a reasonable amount of time, knock once, again. When you are told to enter, or told to report, move as though you were marching at the position of attention. Take the most direct route to the officer. Halt two paces from the officer or from the

KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "CUSTOMS" AND "COURTESIES."

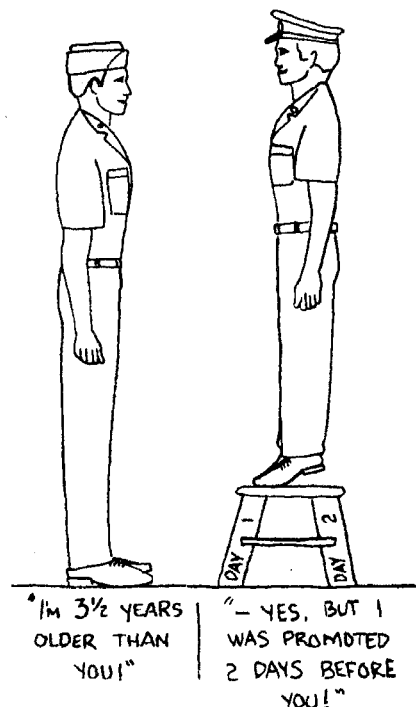


Figure 1-6 Date of Rank

front of the officer's desk, if the officer is behind it. Always halt so you squarely face the officer.

Reporting. Report in a military manner with snap and precision, but do not exaggerate your movements. First, salute. You will begin your reporting statement at the time your hand reaches the saluting position. Report saying, "*Sir/Ma'am, (your CAP grade and last name) reporting as ordered.*" Omit "*as ordered,*" when you are reporting on your own initiative. Hold the salute until you have completed the reporting statement and the officer has returned your salute. Then stand at attention unless invited to do otherwise. Speak in a clear, concise, and conversational tone of voice. Your ability to maintain verbal and physical composure will always be noticed. Always keep your hat and materials close by or on your lap so you will not forget them and have to return later. When the conversation is finished, and you are dismissed by the officer, come to the position of attention. Render a hand salute. Hold the salute until the officer returns it. Then smartly drop the salute. If the purpose of your report is to receive an award, accept it in your left hand after the officer presents it to you. Render a hand salute. Hold the salute until the officer returns it. Then smartly drop the salute.

Departure. Immediately execute the appropriate facing movement so you can take the most direct route out of the office or to your post. March at the position of attention along your route of exit. If you are indoors, quietly close the door to the office behind you.

Image. As a member of CAP, you belong to a professional organization. As a member, you and your actions reflect upon the other members of CAP. Civil Air Patrol in no way intends to interfere with your personal life. However, when personal activities negatively affect the professional image and mission effectiveness, commanders have the authority to intervene.

Public Display of Affection. The primary reason for not displaying affection in public is that it detracts from military bearing. Hand holding, embracing, or walking arm-in-arm are inappropriate actions for members in CAP uniform. Such behavior in public takes away the professional image CAP intends to project.

Practice your "report speech" until it is sharp, clear, and automatic. Try to practice standing up since posture affects tone of voice.



Figure 1-7 Female Standards

GROOMING STANDARDS

Personal appearance is an important part of wearing the uniform. Without it, you will not look good in the uniform. You must meet grooming standards when wearing a military uniform and these rules are explained in CAPM 39-1.

Female hair may include bangs if they do not extend below the eyebrows, and may be worn with the flight cap as shown in the Female Standards figure. Hair may touch the top of the collar. Females may use conservative cosmetics and conservative hair coloring which complement their skin tones.

Male hair may have a tapered appearance. It may not touch the ears or the collar. "Block" style is authorized as long as the tapered appearance is kept. Sideburns must be neatly trimmed, not flared, and end with a clean-shaven horizontal line that ends at or above the lowest part of the exterior opening of the ear. If a mustache is worn,

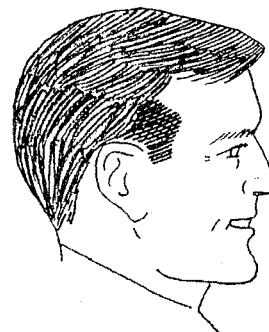


Figure 1-8 Male Standards

it must be neatly trimmed and not extend below the vermillion part of the lip and not wider than the corners of the lip. Beards and goatees are forbidden for all uniformed members of CAP.

CADET UNIFORMS

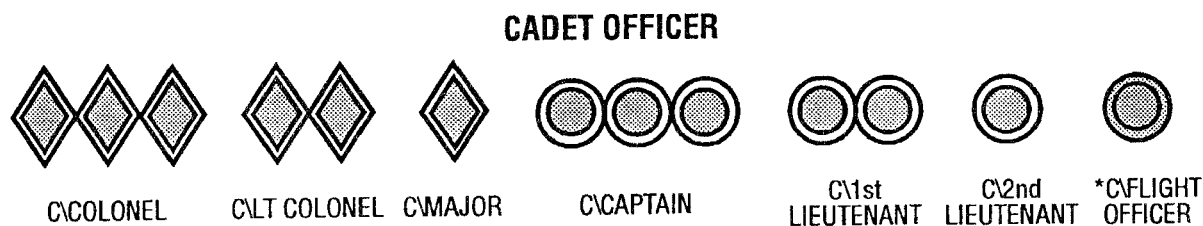
Minimum Requirements

The minimum basic male cadet uniform consists of: short sleeve light blue shirt, dark blue trousers, blue belt with silver buckle, blue flight cap, low quarter plain toed black shoes without decoration, and black socks.

The minimum basic female cadet uniform consists of: light blue blouse, dark blue skirt, beret or flight cap, plain nylon hose (neutral, black, dark brown, or dark blue), plain black shoes (oxfords or plain black pumps (close toed and without decoration), and black handbag (calf-skin, kid leather or vinyl) with fold over flap and plain silver-colored clasp fastener.

Civil Air Patrol members will need special CAP insignia: CAP name plate, shoulder (wing) patch, CAP collar/lapel insignia ("CAP" cutouts), grade insignia, and headgear emblem. These insignia can be obtained from your CAP unit or from the CAP Bookstore, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6332.

DEFINE THE BASIC CADET UNIFORM, WHEN AND HOW IT IS WORN ACCORDING TO CAPM 39-1.



*Cadet flight officer grade insignia same as cadet 2Lt insignia except it is gold.

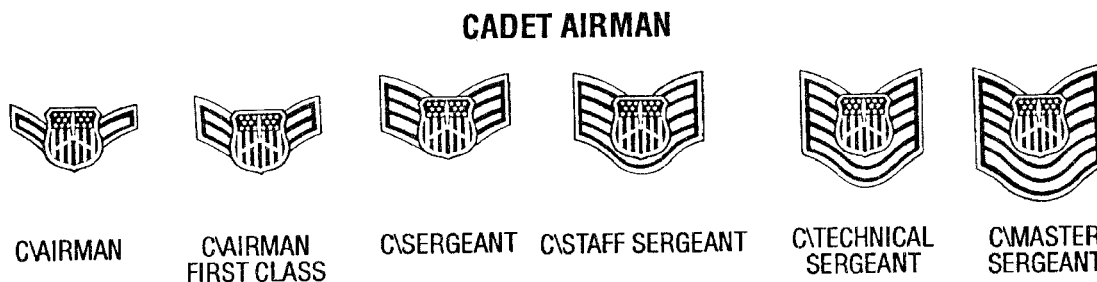


Figure 1-9 Cadet Grade Insignia Diagram

Ask your unit supply officer how to obtain your uniform. You can buy most uniform items, except for distinctive CAP insignia, from Clothing Sales Stores on most Air Force bases. You also can get them through mail order from the AAFES Military Clothing Sales Store, Wright-Patterson AFB Exchange, Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433, see CAPM 39-1, para 1-12c. You must have a current valid CAP membership card to buy uniform items at military installations.

Insignia, Name Tags, and Ribbons

One tradition that has become part of CAP's heritage is wearing insignia and ribbons. These can show grade, depict achievements, qualifications, or identify participation in selected activities or membership in organizations.

As seen by the uniform illustrations elsewhere in this text and in CAPM 39-1, you must place insignia and ribbons in exactly the same places all the time. This consistency is checked during uniform inspections and reflects an attention to detail that is important in any disciplined organization. The proper placement of CAP uniform insignia are shown in CAPM 39-1.

CAP is privileged to wear the same uniform as the Air Force, but with distinctive insignia to show membership in CAP.

DRILL AND CEREMONIES

Purpose

Drill is the orderly movement of the flight from place to place or from one location to another. The primary purpose for drill in CAP is to learn teamwork. On the drill field, you learn discipline. You will learn the need to respond to authority, to follow orders promptly and precisely, and to recognize that your actions have an impact upon others, not just yourself. Group activities, such as drill, create an esprit de corps, stimulate morale and develop teamwork.

The second purpose of drill is to learn to follow. You will always be answerable to someone. Later, when you lead, you will show your followers how to follow. As you progress in grade, you will have many opportunities to develop confidence, poise, forcefulness and other characteristics that further your skills at working with individuals and groups.

For the purpose of drill, CAP organizations are divided into marching units called elements, flights, squadrons, groups and wings. As the number of cadets who drill increase, the marching movements get more complex. You learn elementary movements as a single person, and then build on them to learn more complicated movements as a part of a larger unit. In time, elements join with others to form flights, and then flights join with other flights to form squadrons, and so on.

Certain basic positions and movements make up the building blocks upon which more complicated movements are based. Be completely familiar with correct execution of these basic movements and positions, since they are typically used in ceremonies such as receiving awards, promotions, and decorations. You must learn these movements before doing flight drill, since flight drill uses them. All stationary drill movements should be practiced in quick time (two beats per second, 120 steps per minute).

EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF DRILL.

Drill also teaches poise and carriage and aids in developing coordination.

Terms

You will need to master the following drill terms to participate successfully in drill and ceremonies. The following are some military terms you will need to know to complete this achievement.

One method of teaching drill commands is called *mass commands*. They are practice commands given at the same time by everyone in a formation in unison. You repeat the command after it is given by the instructor and then you execute it. This way you will learn by saying the command, then by doing it. This way you get the feeling of verbally giving drill commands using your own command voice. The following are the drill commands you will need to learn to complete this achievement. Explanation of these commands and execution of these movements appear in the Cadet Drill and Ceremonies booklet.

STATIONARY DRILL COMMANDS

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| • Attention | • At Ease | • Right (Left) Face |
| • Hand Salute | • Parade Rest | • Eyes Right (Left) |
| • Present Arms | • Rest | • Ready Front |
| • Order Arms | • About Face | |

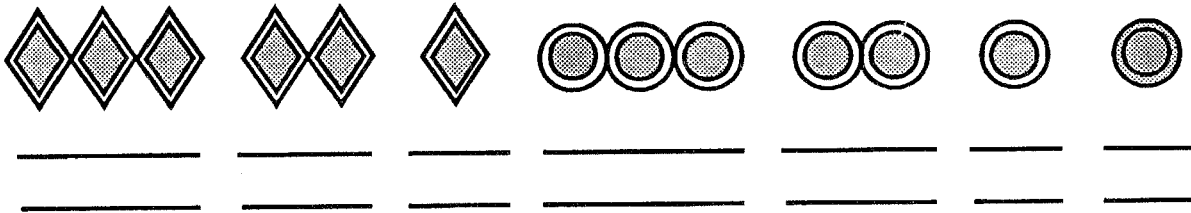
MOVEMENT DRILL COMMANDS

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| • Forward March | • Quick Time | • Right (Left) Step | • Right (Left) Flank |
| • Halt | • Mark Time | • Change Step | • Route Step |
| • Double Time | • Half Step | • To the Rear March | • At Ease March |
| • Order Arms | • About Face | | |

ACHIEVEMENT SUMMARY EXERCISE

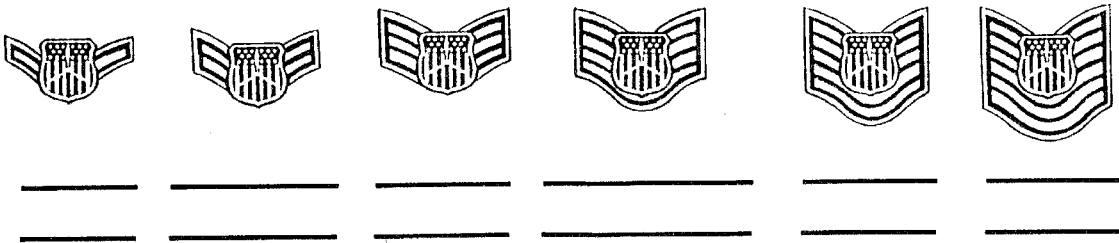
1. Write the CAP motto: _____.
2. Write the cadet oath from memory _____.
3. Write the cadet honor code from page 1-18 in the Readings section of this manual. _____.
4. State the difference between grade and rank. _____.
5. State the purpose of drill. _____.
6. Label the CAP cadet airman and officer grade insignia below:

CADET OFFICER



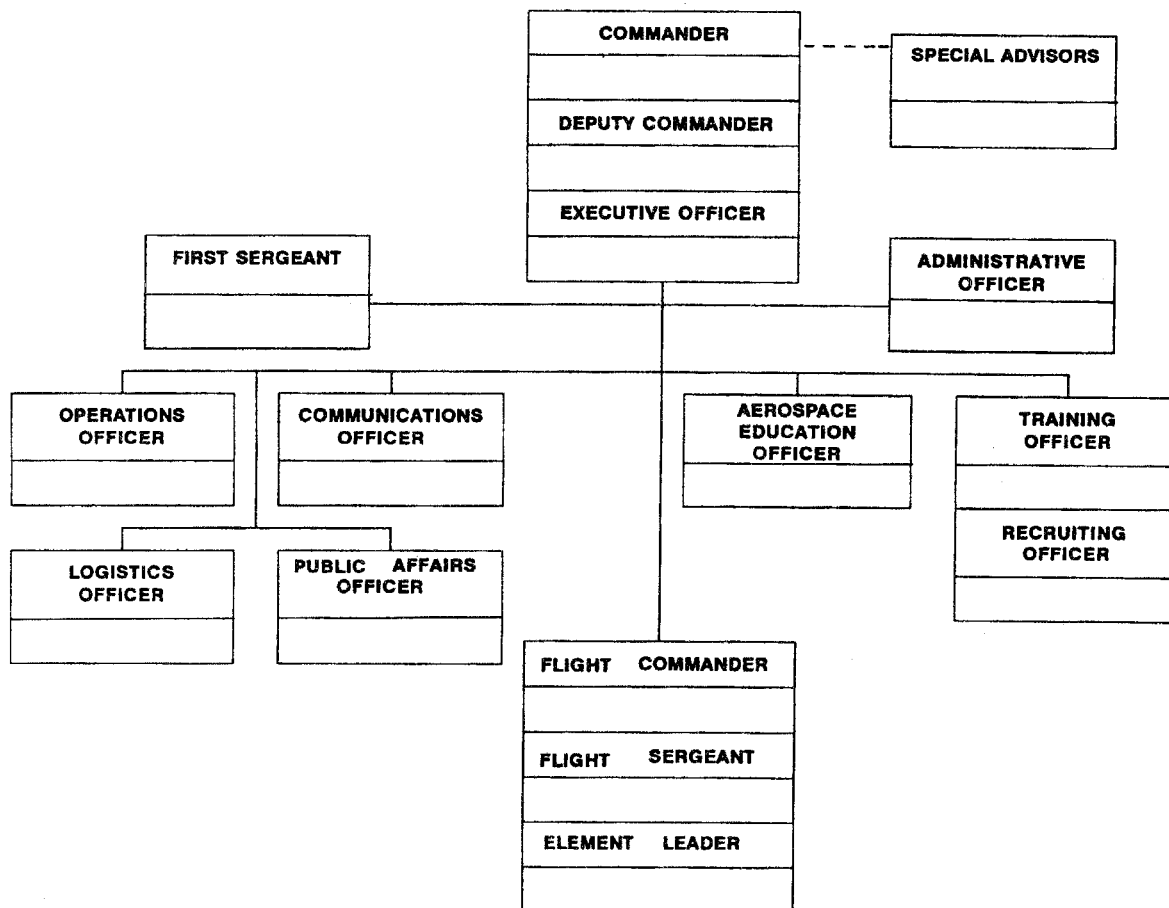
*Cadet flight officer grade insignia same as cadet 2Lt insignia except it is gold.

CADET AIRMAN



7. Demonstrate to your element leader the correct procedure for reporting to a superior NCO or Officer when indoors and when outdoors.
8. Define self-discipline: _____.
9. What is the ribbon and cadet grade that corresponds to this chapter? _____, _____.
10. Leadership requires: _____, _____, _____, _____.

11. Identify the key positions in the cadet squadron chain of command as outlined below:



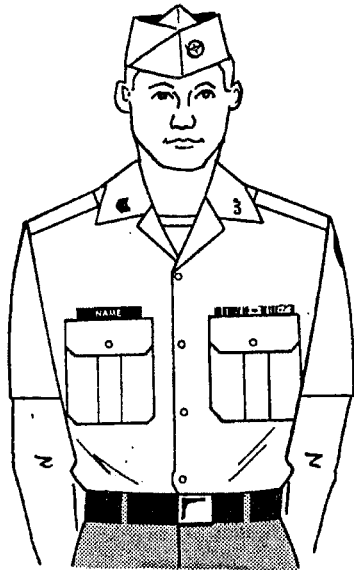
12. CAP was founded in _____. Its first commander was _____. CAP became an Auxiliary of the USAF in _____.

13. CAPs three missions are _____, _____ and _____.

14. Demonstrate to your element leader the following marching movements:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. attention | e. order arms | i. forward march | m. right flank |
| b. right/left face | f. about face | j. eyes right | n. left flank |
| c. hand salute | g. at ease | k. halt | |
| d. present arms | h. parade rest | l. to the rear | |

15. Match the uniform item in the center column with the proper, corresponding, part of the uniform by drawing a line in pencil to the item(s).



Male Cadet in Summer Blues

FLIGHT CAP INSIGNIA
(C/AIRMAN)

COLLAR INSIGNIA

PATCH

GIG LINE

"CIVIL AIR PATROL"

CLOTH NAME TAPE



Male Cadet in Battle Dress Uniform

NAMEPLATE
(MALES)

NAMEPLATE
(FEMALES)

RIBBONS
(MALES)

RIBBONS
(FEMALES)



Female Cadet in Summer Blues



Female Cadet in Battle Dress Uniform

16. Read the following discussion, then answer the questions below:

Cadet Johnson: "Lt Col Matthews is gone and Lt Slick has the achievement tests. He'll let us take them 'open book' so passing should be a cinch!"

Cadet Sharp: "That doesn't sound right. I'd rather pass it the right way. I'm more sure of myself when I know what I can really do, instead of getting an 'open book' test score. I only know what I can really do by being honest with myself."

Cadet Johnson: "Well, everyone else is taking it 'open book.' Don't you want to pass the test? No one will ever know."

Cadet Sharp: "Sure I do, but it's more important to know the stuff. I don't want to get a high score and not really know the material. Haven't you figured it out? When things come easy, they don't mean much and it's not right to fool people into thinking I know more than I really do."

Cadet Johnson: "Well, if I take it 'open book' would you still be my friend?"

- a. If Lt Slick permits the open book testing are the cadets really cheating?
- b. At the Service Academies cadets and midshipmen have been expelled both for academic cheating **and for not reporting those whom they know have cheated**. The Air Force Academy Honor Code appears in the Readings at the end of this chapter. If Cadet Sharp learns Cadet Johnson cheated on the test, why is it wrong for Cadet Sharp to not report it?
- c. Is the friendship between these cadets more important than simply taking the test "open book?"

Answers

1. Semper Vigilans, Always Vigilant
2. See page iv.
3. See page 1-18.
4. People can have the same grade but not the same rank.
5. Learn teamwork.
6. See CAPM 39-1, Figure 6-8, for correct answers.
7. Be sure to include the five steps in the proper order 1) attention 2) salute 3) say "sir\ma'am cadet Sharp reporting as ordered." Hold salute until it is returned.
8. Do what needs to be done without being told to do it.
9. Curry, Cadet Airman.
10. Respect for authority, attitude, integrity, self-discipline, and listening.
11. Have flight sergeant check your knowledge of your unit's personnel and their place in the organization.
12. 1948, John Curry, 1948.
13. Aerospace Education, Cadet Program, Emergency Services.
14. Accomplish by demonstration. Ask to do a "practice test" with your cadet flight sergeant.
15. Check with CAPM 39-1.
16. a) yes, b) violates toleration clause, c) no.

SPECIAL READINGS

OATH OF ENLISTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Air Force Regulation 35-16

I, [state your name], do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God.

THE HONOR CODE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

“We will not lie, steal, or cheat, nor tolerate among us anyone who does. Furthermore, I resolve to do my duty and live honorably, so help me God.”

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. CURRY

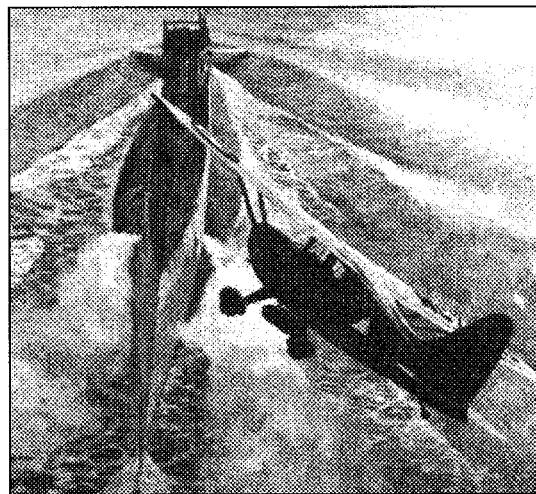
In late 1941, with the disastrous air attack on Pearl Harbor, there was significant interest by civilian pilots to assist the US military. However, in Washington, DC, those in authority scoffed at the idea that a group of non-military aviators could provide any such assistance. Fortunately, sound logic prevailed and Civil Air Patrol was formed as a part of the nation's home defense needs.

Maj. Gen. John Francis Curry, an Army Air Corps officer, was selected as the first national commander. Curry learned to fly in time to accompany General “Blackjack” Pershing's expedition to Mexico. Later, he served as Chief of Staff of the Air Service of the Second Army in France. He destroyed a German observation balloon, but was shot down himself by anti-aircraft fire. He escaped capture. When selected to head CAP, he was the nation's only acting general in command of a civilian army. Serving from December 1941 to March 1942, Gen. Curry provided the vision and direction for this unique venture.

Founded as a volunteer organization, CAP conducted patrols over coastal waters in search of enemy submarines and naval activity. CAP was by no means a government-sponsored plan to provide free flight training. Each individual had to pay for their own flying time. Part of the reason for the founding of CAP was to keep aviation from being put aside entirely during the war. As Gen. Curry stated, “Without such a plan [as CAP], there might be no private aviation for the duration of the war; with such a plan, there is a chance that private flying may continue and develop.” Under Curry's guidance, wings were formed in every state. He helped mobilize 100,000 private pilots for non-combatant service; thus freeing military pilots for wartime duty. There was no discrimination because of one's gender. Individual ability, experience and past records were the real criteria for selection. Again, in Curry's words, “There must be no doubt in the minds of our gallant women fliers that they are needed and, in my opinion, indispensable to the full success of the CAP organization. A great part of the progress made in organizing civilian aviation under Civil Air Patrol has been due to the volunteer help given by women flyers....” Although he only served a few months as National Commander, Maj. Gen. Curry's organizational skills were influential in determining the future growth of this new resource. Originally, CAP was given the opportunity to prove itself for a 90-day test period. However,

thanks to the vision of John F. Curry, and others like him, CAP remained throughout the war as an effective demonstration of volunteer spirit.

After the end of World War II, CAP continued to serve the nation in performance of dangerous missions. The Colorado Wing, Civil Air Patrol, and Colorado State Director of Aeronautics, headed now by retired Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, conducted light plane surveys through the rugged Colorado Rockies. Where more than 50 peaks have an elevation of greater than 14,000 feet, scores of flying individuals lost their lives due to unpredictable winds. As a result of Curry's direction, maps of safe-flying routes were developed by Colorado CAP personnel. Selected to represent the first CAP cadet achievement, Curry's name represents the conviction of a National Commander, whose vision and direction embodies the spirit of flying volunteers.



ACHIEVEMENT CHART

PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS AND DATES COMPLETED

Physical Fitness Mile Run in under 10:52 minutes for males and 13:36 for females._____.

Moral Leadership participation in at least half of unit moral leadership meetings during this achievement._____.

Attendance & Active Participation in unit activities (including payment of Unit and National dues)._____.

Leadership Lab closed book test score of 70 percent correct or more._____.